THE CRISIS OF THE UNION.

Despatches from Charleston, Columbia, Macon, Richmond and Jackson.

THE NEW SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Convention of Statesmen from the Cotton and Gulf States.

A Declaration of Independence Adopted.

An Agent Despatched to Louis Napoleon in their Behalf.

Proposed Declaration of Independence from South Carolina,

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON. OHARIMITON, 8. O., Nov. 12, 1600.

Booth Carolina is a unit for resistance.

As an indication of public feeling the banks of Charles
ten have offered to take one fourth of the banks issued delegates arriving by the Columbia rain are re rived with spontaneous popular demonstrations, a terch-ght procession and a salute of one bundred guns. This

and in joint session ratified the bill suspending the opera-tion of cortain sections of the act of 1857 in relation to

bank suspensions. The passage of this bill relieves the banks from the penalties imposed upon them should they be required to suspend specie payments in consequence of other bill passed was that providing for the calling

excitement continues to be intense. The people are united to send delegates to the Convention plaiged

arade with the State colors. A great demonstration is projected for Thereday even-ing to welcome back from Columbia the delegation repre-

The most carpest entreaties are received daily from all A detachment of Washington Light Infantry will pro

uraed to-night; loss about two hundred thousand dol-

INTERESTING FROM COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13, 1860. ast night. He made an exciting speech, urging promp-and decided action. He said that Mr. Buchman was plodged to seccession, and would be held to it. South Carolina should shatter the accurace Union. If she could not a complish it otherwise, she would throw her arms

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned this morning ing of interest transpired. The members are now

THE ACTION OF GEORGIA. Macon, Nov 13, 1960.
A bill appropriating one million dollars to be used at the discretion of the Governor, for putting Georgia in a

mbmit to black republican domination. The feeling

THE FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12, 1960 Some preminent Union men in Virginia are making vigorous efforts to influence the cending of Commissioners to down Carolina and Georgia to induce these States to subsent Carolina and Georgia to induce these States to subsent to the action of a Southern conferences. Inamucoh, he wever, as the Legislature is not in session, the probability is that this movement will fall to the ground. In the absence of State authority the mission of the Commissioners would prove entirely pointless, and grave doubts

The movers in this conference scheme propose to con-titute it of an equal number of delogates from the North and South, the former to be composed of men of known the rapid progress of the secondon cause, and the mocessity of investing it with the character of unity, if a peaceful solution of the difficulty cannot be

and failing to succeed, she will co-operate with her sister Great anxiety is manifested for an early assembly o the Legislature, with a view to a call of a State Donvention. It is feared that the mischief will be beyond the reach of remedy, if prompaction is not had in this regard. It is probable tha meetings will soon be need throughout the State to give expression to the scotiments of the people on the question of secession. The Legislature will be loth to act without some manifestation of public opinion, and it to though their respective counties, that they may act is conformity

I was informed to day that in case of any attempt on hosts of Minute Men will enter your Northern cities, and plunder and ransack by way of retaliation. In this en rise they will invite the co operation of the deprave. and victors of those cities, upon the stipulation of an

beamone of any justice from a party like the republi based upon the one idea of hostility to slavery, says We think that the introduction of a party into the one trot of the government, pledged to whole is powers to the projection of any kind of property, is an outage on the projecty holders of the country, too gross and dan gerous to be borne by the people.

The work on our State armory is rapidly progressin. The present state of affairs has given a new stimulus to be present state of affairs has given a new stimulus to the present state of affairs has given a new stimulus to the present state of affairs has given a new stimulus to the present state of affairs has given a new stimulus to the present state of affairs has given a new stimulus to the present state of affairs has given a new stimulus to the present state of affairs has given a new stimulus to the present state of affairs has given a new stimulus to the present state of a fairs h

PREPARATIONS IN MISSISSIPPL

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 13, 1890 Governor Pettus has issued a proslamation convening the State Legislature to consider the propriety and me ecently of providing surer and better safeguards for the fives, liberties and property of Miss ssippi, than the lat-election and past action of the Northern State govern

EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.

Chicago is greatly excited about the fail of stocks, and couldern money generally is refused. Rumor mays that tree the banks won't take it. Wassimoron, Nov. 13, 1860.

Many letters are received here, from 1 ading politi-tions of all parties in the border slaveholding States, ex-

pressing decisive opinions against the legality of secession

letters clearly state that the nitra secessionists feared the banding together against them of the conservative

The large resperty holders are evidently alarmed at the significant occurrations to the Legislature of South Carolina, that the taxee for raising ways and means might seem that South Carolina was not ready to meet the tene, and that the earlier day was insisted on in or-

settop of Smath Carelina Mr. Hunter reserves his opin-

goes with his State. He has been at Brown's Hotel for

surative style of the seceders, as making their cause a resident has got into the saddle." Another cries:the earth?" But beneath all this queer rhetoric there is

equipager on Pennsylvania avenue is more constant, and

Mississippi will pursue the same policy. It is feared that

Many of them are erroneous. Gov. Corwin has been here for three days. He expresses his opinions without hestiaedge of the President elect, that he will pursue an emiof his views or intentions until he shall have been elected President by the vote of the Electoral Colleges. The lation, that a man could not even think in Washington in the New York newspapers next morning.

IMPOSTANT MOVEMENT OF THE COTION

AND GULP STATES.

AND SUPPRISON SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—THE RECOGNITION OF
PRANCE SOUGHT FOR, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

At an informal meeting of distinguished foutborn states pen from the cotton and Gulf States, held on the 7th test. in Charleston, a draft of a declaration of independence was presented for the consideration of the parties present, and with the exception of some slight amendments

probably not be made public for several days—that is until answers have been received from prominent states men throughout the South, to whom copies of the proceedings have been sent in the hope of receiving their

Fro u the same source through which I was favored also obtained a bonafide copy of a new set of instructions which are to be sent to a distinguished Southerner now in Parts, and who can be depended upon to act for the ecognition from Louis Napoleon.

I have purposely suppressed the names furnished r

as those present at this traitorous meeting, hoping the sober second thought may overcome this excited and prethe Northern public should know the whole extent of the

GREAT SOUTHERN MANIFESTO. ORGIABATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY THE STATES OF BOUTSI CAROLINA, GROBOLA, ALABAMA, PLORIDA AND MISSISSIPPI.

We, the representatives of the people of South Caro-lina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, do, in their same and by their authority, agree and declare that, for the reasons hereunto annexed, we deliberately and solumnly announce to the United States and to the civilned world that we no longer owe any allegiance to the United States, but that we are, and of right ought to be, s free and independent Power. And feeting confident that we can justify our action in the eyes of the world, and appealing to the God of untions and of battles as witcome to the rightcouguess of our cause, we do hereby, in the blish ourselves into a separate and independent Southern confederacy, to be maintained, if need be, by force of government shall be organized, as a free and sovereign owers, to lay impost duties and laves, to create an army and navy, to coin money, emit bills of credit, and other wise to perform all acts incident to national sovereignty. The following are among the reasons which make it im-pressible for us longer to continue members of the fede

the employment of the pegro race as laborers has cauminated in several States in legislative acts calculated to affect the recurity of our property and depriving us even of these rights of redress guaranteed us by the constitution.

7. In addition to this injurious State legislation of the North, the evarious communities of that region have been constantly stimulated, through the pupit and the priss, by political confidence and by every other process caps and leaders decisions, and by every other process caps hie or effecting public opinion, to a state of intense opposition to every thing favoring Southern interests, and directly meaning our present and future security. Under the influence of this bigoted, functional add untraternal applis, they have announced their determination to secure every foot of United States territory new consessed, or hereafter to be acquired, for their own especial use and berefit. In pursuance of this policy there was organized, a few years shoe, an extensive plan of lumingration of what were cauled free soil statiers. This project, planned and principally carried into effect by one fill Thayer—an ambitious demagogue of the State of Massachuretts—who travelled from city to city and from town to town through the Northern States, and by his sophibuted appeals induced immense numbers of persons to leave their comfortable homes in the Seat and softle on the purched and barrent lands of Kansas, with the sole and avowed purpose of drowding out and overwhelming Southern settlers. This was one of the first future of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and in the red is to such arcimeny of feeling between the different sections of the country that the time honored dementation prity—the only party which has over been true to the South and the Union—was shattered in fragments, which can never again be required extense underly possessed only by possess of his nativity, he stepped not there, but prejected and partially executed an pillaged several dustinguished diverses, among others, one bea

the attack and aitempted conquent of other Southern States. Nor were these highhanded outrages the acta cally of a few misquided inspirations: the sympathy of the entire North was manifested in favor of the leader of the movement, one John Brown, who had in his pay a catiff fereigner, one Hugh Forbea, whose duty was assigned to an as delli corporal to the released negro servants had the giot succeeded. The only ancopsion taken at the North to this clabolical investor was the insufficiency of the means employed, and the incoportunity of the time chosen. The principal actor in this villamous tragedy is still worshipped as a nobic martyr to the North—his image being preserved in thousands of families with the reverses due to a parieta and a raint.

9. The present year has wincesed the enrolment of immense numbers of the male population of the North Into a wast military organization, faving branches in every non slawcholding State, which, under the flinsy dispuse of political clubs, have by constant practice perfected themselves in military treties. These bedies of men, known as Wide Awakes, have been organized with the deliberate purpose of subjugating the South by force of arms, shown as wide Awakes, have been organized with the deliberate purpose of subjugating the South by force of arms, shown as Wide Awakes, have been organized with the deliberate purpose of subjugating the South by force of arms, shown as Wide Awakes, have been organized with the deliberate purpose of subjugating the South by force of arms, shown as Side awakes, which the security in their chief of Archan Laccolina a determined abolitionist—to the Prohidency of the United States, in utter disregard of those frate and technical selection against the winder of the called core, is the columnating wrong of the king surfest of injuries to which the South has been called to submit. For scarce his imageration against the winders of the entire Security is industrial and with the continuity of the Southern members of Congress and the Southern people.

COFF OF THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO THE AGENT OF THE INDEPENDENT SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY TO THE EMPENDE OF THE PHENCH. You will drst endeavor to impress upon his imperial Majesty the territorial extent and large population of the square miles, and number over two millions of inhabitants, more than a molety of which are of the Caucasta race; and reminding him that we, with the whole civilized world, look to him as the defender of oppression nationalities. You will present to his imperial countdo-

complained of the governments which crushed them We complain of the insults and injeries which the pocple of the Northern States, through their representatives in Congress and otherwise, have perpetually heaped upon us ever since the formation of the federal compact, and which injuries threaten to become more uncedur able as time progresses, puless now successfully resisted—being of a nature which renders it as impositions amountly to remain in professed featurally with real one-mics.

annually to remain in professed fraterally with real elemies.

Though the Southern confederacy is at the present date limited to but five seconding States, we have every reason to expect the speedy anhesine of the majority of what are now the Southern States of the Union; for it can no longer eccape the penetration of Southern statesmen that with our withdrawal their influence will be so weakered in the national councils that nothing but atter political destruction awaits those who continue to adhere to our eccenies. Nor can the tababilists of the rich and powerful State of Louisiurs tail to perceive the immense gain she would make in wealth and influence should ribe, an amember of the Southern confederacy, hold control of the mouths of the Mississippi, and to participate in this advantage how long can the States of Arkapear and Tennasse resist the natural impulse they must feel to entite their fortunes with oursy while Texas, by joining our standard, would rise at once to the position of a first class State, sharing with us the whole value of the rich and augmented commerce which would flow into our ports through the Golf of Nexico.

You will also remind his imperial Majesty that in the

with us the whole value of the rich and augmented commerce which would flow into our ports through the Gulf of Mexico.

You will also re mind his innerial Majesty that in the State of Louisiana, once a dependency of the French cruwe, there is a large population of Jels own race and lineage who are still affectionstately stateded to the reminiscences of their roble origin. In the State of South Carolina also, the hader in this glorious movement, there is a numerous population in whose vetus flows the blood of an ancestry identical with his own, and that to this fact is doubtless owing that irrepressible spirit which has ever made the Palmetto State the first to dare to confront danger in every emergency. Stanning, as does I will Napoirce, at the head of European statesmen, there is sign career of real scaleved and unchecked presperity, what can be fear in the Old World or the New, should be thecate to extend to us his simple recognition of our independence when our new government is organized. And this promise is all you are defined to obtain from him at present; for though comparatively few in number and means, we do not, like Sardain, ask of him either mor a money, for we feel that candidence in the courage and unanimity of our clisers, in their in vincible bravery and their capacity of endurance, that were we even much weaker numerically we should not bentize to defend and maintain our rights at all hugards.

If the matter of servile insurrection is not rained by his Majesty it will be unnecessary to allude to it. If it becomes a matter of discussion, you may safely source the Empire or that we anticipate no trouble on that point; the few troublesome and mischievous servanta can be cent to Hayt, and the others, through force of personal attachment to their masters, by means of simple rewords and through their natural inductors of disposition, can be cent to Hayt, and the others, through force of personal attachment to their masters, by means of simple rewords and through their natural inductors of disposition

SECESSION AND COERCION.

Providence, we mutually piedee to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

SECESSION AND COERCION.

OPIREORS OF THE BLACK ERPUBLICAN PRESS.

[From the Boston Atlas and Bee, Nov. 12]

The ment prominent, and indeed almost the only topic of political interest just now, is the rumored insance attempt of a few hot acaded fanatics to induce the peopic of a few shave states to seedee from the American Union. There is in this nothing new, thousaceted or alarming. The truths, the clause ritates have neither the right, the power nor the inclination to second—therefore they will bet. Let us consider the matter a little. The right of a severeign confederated State to withdraw has been often asserted, and is now believed in by many men both South and North; but it has been gonerally donled, and the argonizate its like favor controverted by all the ablest statemen and pairloss of the country. Mr. Websier's argument against the right of seconsion is, in our judgment, unanswerable, and we suggest to those who think the right of seconsion denselves, a trivial of the rest statement's opinion. No long as the coveral states retain, as they now do, severeign countrel, within their own domain, of all their local affairs, and are not interfered with by the desirable of the country of the reduced States, with the distinct understanding that the States should not attempt to resume these declarates of the reduced States, with the distinct understanding that the States should not attempt to resume these declared opwars. They have no nore right to claim the reducing healt of the reducing opvernment, here to distinct on the control of the federal government, were no committed by the original confederations. The registed of the reducing the country of the reducing the redu

such a context the share States necessale proceeding and determined only carried by the strong own of power they have not ther the wealth, the intelligence, the arts, the arms, nor the character quinted to mplicion, the strongle.

The perpenderance of all the asciences of power is so inagely with these States that will consist loval to the confederacy, as is reader that yellow the process of the same states that will consist loval to the cartedracy, as is reader that will consist loval to the cartedracy, as is reader under the affect of the shifty of the laye States to secude utterly proposterous. The only remits to the redelicus States most does not because the internation of their commerce, the same states of the commerce, the same states of the commerce, the same states are desirable of the authority they had resisted and the operations to the authority they had resisted and the operations to the authority they had resisted and the operation to the authority they had resisted and the operation to the authority they had resisted and the operation to incontrivertible facts, which is appeals of pastions or States have no inclination to scools. A reckiers and presentate minority—a very small minority—d the prople of three or four States are preaching distincts. But they are all either intriguing positions or are adventurers who are playing upon the fears of the people and raising an upon at Repheno became "the crait is indenger." They see in the sociation of the republice, party to power the certain end of that reign of terrorism over the expression of public opinion at the fourth, but yet on the terrorism over the expression of public opinion at the fourth, when the proplet do pinions of public opinion at the fourth, when the proplet do pinions of public opinion at the fourth, when the proplet do pinions of the proplets of the public opinion at the fourth, when the proplets do pinions of the proplets of the public opinion at the fourth, when the public opinion is the fourth of the public opinion at the fourth o

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX TWO DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

The Intervention of France in the Italian War.

THE CAPITULATION OF CAPUA.

Contradictory Reports Respecting the Battle of Garigliano.

The Italian Revolution Justified by Great Britain.

THE SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES IN CHEMA,

HALIPAT, Nov. 13, 1860. the Rd. via Openstown P. M. of the 4th test . arrived at

for Boston, where she will be due on Wednesday night In the London money market the fonds were quiet, but steady. The China news exercised no influence on con-sols. The money market was anchanged, but the con-tinued withdrawal of gold from the Back led to the ex-

The meeting of the Atlantic Matl Company (Galway Hae), on the 1st, was merely pro forma, and was ad-

The steamship Vanderbill from New York reached

The North Briton sustained no damage through ceciling

It was stated that the Eina had been bought from the Cunard company for Inman's New York and Philadelphia

According to the Neapoliten accounts, Claimint was besten by the Neapolitans with great test at the Carithousand killed and wounded, and five guas. Official ty false. The Sardinians were not defeated at all.

The Naples correspondent of the London Daily Neue

Carus capitulated to day, and the troops leave with the bonors of war, but lay down their arms at the Porta di Napoli of Capus. To morrow they come to Naples Naples is all illuminated, and there are great rejoicings. An attack on Goeta is shortly expected.

It is dealed, via Turio, that Admiral Persano had com-

menced and suspended firing on the royalists near Gasta. Victor Emanuel had crossed the Garlellann.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ITA-LIAN REVOLUTION.

spatch from Lord John Rossell to the British Minister at Furte, dated October 27. Lord John says the great ques tions which appear to the British government to be a serve are there:--Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardiula to relieve them from governments with which they were disconthe assistance of his army? His Lordship says her Majesty's government do not feel justified in declaring that the peoole of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing of Bardinia. The despatch closes as follows:-- Her Majon ty's government will turn shelr eyes rather to the grati fying prospects of the people building up the edition of their liberties and consulidating the work of their inde-

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

A Berlin despatch says the three Powers agreed to de-cline any proposition for the assembling of a Congress on the Italian question,

preventing the blockede of Gaeta by sea, is merely to fa-cilitate the escape of the King of Naples and to prevent complications were be captured. The French journals

Ten additional from oneed frigates had been ordered by the French government. The Bourse was firm as I animated. Rentes 697 35c.

It was reported that the government was about nego-tiating a leas of sixteen millions storling at Paris at 58%. A sational forced loan is also spoken of.

INDIA AND CHINA. The India and China mails reached London in time to

The details had not reached Liverpool when the Canada sailed from there, but there were a few additional par-

ticulars of the capture of the Taku forts.

The French version agrees with the English. It says on the 21st the Allies, after a vehement resistance, carried by assault the most important of the Taku firsta. Two hundred French and two Mudred English were put Acre du combat. One thousand Tartare killed were found in the fort, among whom was the General in chief. The other forts surrendered successively the same evening.

The capitulation gave the Allies the whole country as

Commissioners attended them to open neget attents.

It was reported that the Ambassadors would seem per ceed to lekin, with a cavalry encort

The Chica tea markets were dull. Importe were to great demand. Exchanges rather lower. Cal mitta despatches report symptoms of dissiffection in The Calcutta import market was dull

Full details of the capture of the Take forts are reportant. The Chinery eviceed considerable military

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS. LONDON MONEY MARRIET.

Conrols 92% a 93 for money and scorons. The weekly

lion of £307 000. The market is generally unchanged in Bell, Son & Co. report Sinte stocks busy and slightly dearer, with large purchases of New York and Oblo State

stocks, reinforantic next January. Raitroad securities

LIVERFOOL COTTON MARKET.

The brokers' circular reports:—The sales of the week amount to ILI 500 bales, including 47,000 to speculators and 10,000 bales to exporters Thore has occa an avance on all qualities, especially on the middling and lower grades, amounting on the week to one quarter to three-tighths of a penny per ib. Fair qualities have also improved eightly, the improvement being caused by late advices from america. The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the other process and exporters, the increase of the process of the following are the authorized quotations:—

Fig. Middling.

New Orleans tree orginaire is quoted at 98f.; bas, 92f. The sales of the week have been 18 000 bales. Stock in port 122,000 bales. There has been an advance of 3f. a 4f., and the market closes buoyant. LIVERPOOL EMPADSTIFFS MARKET.

The market for breasstuffs is active Richardson, Specce & Co and others rep r:—Flour quiet at a partial dreline of \$6t; quoted at 28s a \$2t, 6t. Wheat quiet but firm: red Western, Ile 31 a 18s; white, 12s, a 14s Corn has an upward tentency, with a slight advance on all qualities; mixed, 59s, IId; white, 43s a 45s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for provisions in generally quiet. Mears.

Bigland, Atheya & Co., Wakendell, Nash & Oo, and others
report.—Berf dull. Pork quiet and firm Bacan quiet.

Lard quiet at 63s. Tailow firm at 54s. a 57s. 64.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's effection says: Dreadstuffs steady. Iron firm hars and ratio at 25 fm a 25 l0s steady buryant, and accept 66 a 1s. Office antive but quotations are been maintained, since firm. Ten unchanged, closing dult. Tallow sightly advanced; quotes at 1s. Spirite turpoption firm at 24s. 60. a 35st. Linseed oil dult at

Se 54. a 30s.

Work including Sixt. -- Breatwork releasely. Ashes dull.

core quict. Oils quil. Rice firm. Sugar beavy. Lard

THE LATIST MARKETS.

LIVERPOID, NOV. 2—Evening.

The receipt of letters from America per steamship Vanderbid, caused consens accretions in the cutton marked this after took, and a further singlet advance was experienced. There was a large approximate inquiry, and the sales are warhously estimated at from 25 (50 to 40,000 bales, all of which were made late this attention.

LIVERPOID, Nov. 3, 1880.

Cutton.—The sales of collection was recommended.

eme prices. Provisions quiet.

The Proposed Yacht Club-Letter From TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPAID.

I are gratified to perceive that there is a movement on foot to form what in London is called a "Home Club" able room in this city, the yachting interests of and around this metropolis. Such a club, composed not celly of members of the Yacht Club proper, but also of all fastdo or outside the club, who take an interest in the neble sport, would, by interchange of sentiments and a commingling of gentlemanly feeding, greatly promote the yachting interest, and keep alive, during the cold of whiter, the yachtman's dre, and to the lowers of this manly sport would be an agreeable resort, where might always so seen the rarest nodely, and be found that knowedge of details so interesting to the yachtman, and which, now scattered, would here be capezartated. The exacting Out-have, by the more location of its former commander, a Glatt House at the layers helder, but for any practical use or beautiful to the Club, it night as well be at Sandy Scox. We want a point d'against in this city, convenient of access, and agree alby though rot extravagantly, invinished, where all who fish an interest in yachting and to persetting the actiful properties of our country may flat kindred spirits. There is wealth enough among the members soon to have a cisb boose of their own. South a "house club" would do very much to keep in astire movement the yachting interest of the country.

Hantlege, of California; M. C. Sryant, of Lowell,

Mass ; George Whitney, of Philadelphia, and A. P. Cook, of Michigan, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel E N. Shelton, of Dorby, Conn , R M. Caylor, of Georgo. Robert Wheaton, of Bhode Island, and H. L. Tillotson, of Dalabess county, were among the arrivals at the Bro-veors Bouse yesterday.

your House yesterday.

J. R. White and wife, of Albany; L. Ford, of Porto Rico;

Mr. C. Rischoff and daughter, of England, and F. Laises,
of Charlesten. S. C., are stopping at the Everett House.

Ricomer Ramsdell and samity, of Newburg; Rev. F. J.,
Clere, of Callule, P. R. N. Parson, of Boston, W. J. Cheyney, of Philadelphia, and W. D. Fraser, of Montgomery,
Ala., are stopping at the Prith Avence Hotel.

Convent G. Learning of the United States Army; Gen. C.

Ale, are stoopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel G. Loomis, of the United States Army; Gen. G.

M. Reed and family, of Eric, Pa. C. Macaisster, of Philadelphis, William Sensutier, of St. Louis, and W. Williams, of Betho, are stopping at the S. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel A. G. Sherwood, of New Orleans; H. D. Bowman, and wife, of Texas, W. H. Gordon, of Providence; J. B. Dauforth, of Doby's Ferry; M. Sloat, of Vermoni; J. W. Smith, of Waterbury, Conu., and Robert Reede and wife, of Dover, N. Y., are stopping at the Lahrge House.

General Kimberly, of New Haven; E. A. Spring and Miss Spring, of Esplewood, N. J.; H. M. Benediot, of Greenwich, Conu.; E. Tweedy and wife, of Newport; J. R. Flumb, of Albany; Hrs. S. Coigane, of New York; Mr. W. Medlycott, and Mr. Glyn, both of England, are stopping at the Carrendou Hotel.